

# THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—The Constitution and its Currency.

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KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 252.

From the Ohio Statesman.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

On the reception of the Message of the President of the U. S. at Columbus, the following notice was given for a meeting of the democracy at the United States Court House: OREGON, TEXAS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.—NO BRITISH INTERFERENCE!

"Meeting at the United States Court House, this evening, to respond to the able and patriotic Message of the President!"

"It will be unnecessary to urge any democrat or lover of his country and its institutions, who has read the purely republican, American and Patriotic Message of our worthy President, to attend the proposed meeting. A full and enthusiastic gathering of freemen, will doubtless, respond to this call without further solicitation. Several distinguished speakers will address the meeting."

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1845.

Pursuant to the above call, a large and respectable meeting of members of the Legislature, and citizens of the State, and of Columbus, convened at the above mentioned place.

Hon. A. P. Stone called the meeting to order, and nominated JAMES H. EWING, of Cincinnati, as President.

On motion, A. P. Edgerton, of Defiance, and Amos E. Wood, of Sandusky county, were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion of Hon. H. S. Knapp, of Putnam, Matthias Martin of Franklin, and C. L. Vallandigham, of Columbiana, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Gen. W. F. Sanderson, Col. Samuel Medary was called upon to address the meeting.

Col. Medary arose, and stated that it would be proper to first appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

A. P. Stone moved that the chair appoint a committee of five for that purpose; which was agreed to.

The chair accordingly appointed the following gentlemen that committee—A. P. Stone, Robertson, Hon. H. S. Knapp, Hon. Charles Reemelin, and Gen. W. F. Sanderson, said committee.

Col. Medary was appointed on said committee, but being called upon to address the meeting, was excused.

[We have room for but a part of Col. Medary's excellent speech.]

Mr. President: If one should pertinently, or impertinently, from ignorance, or by malice, ask the question hereafter, "Who is JAMES K. POLK?" his friends can point with pride to his able, beautiful, and most patriotic message, now under consideration. No whig will hereafter express ignorance of who he is, or what he is after! The nation will at once array itself for or against the great principles so clearly and so patriotically expressed in this his first message; and if doubts are apprehended as to the course of other portions of the Union, the mighty West will rally as one man to its great interest and the integrity of the soil.

The high and manly tone of this message will instill new life and vigor into the people, the first impulse of which may be understood by this full and spontaneous meeting here to-night. As much as we all expected, for one, (Mr. M. said) he must confess that he felt two inches taller, since reading this message. Our government is now on the right tack, and he hoped to see public sentiment and approbation rolled up mountain high, at the capitol of the nation, to sustain the President in the noble stand he has taken for the national honor and pure republican principles. Without any effort at the gloss and tinsel of language, he has presented facts and principles before the nation, in the clear and eloquent style of simple truth, that he who runs may read, and he who reads will not fail to understand.

"While the great Valley of the West, which is the garden of Eden of modern times, and already the Egyptian store-house of the civilized world, is yet in its infancy of power and greatness, we should not be unmindful of what we owe the future, and at once strike for the whole of our soil, rebuke the haughty power that would rob us as it robs others of their territory, and disgrace us in the eyes of all nations. A free commercial intercourse of this valley with the Pacific, is just as important to the future, as that with the Atlantic is to the present; and he hoped to see no more half British and half American Secretaries of State become the dupes of foreign diplomacy. Mr. Webster, not satisfied with his labors in giving up a portion of our free soil on the north-eastern boundary, is already, true to his instincts, driving away in Faneuil Hall, that ancient cradle of liberty, for a still more disgraceful compromise, if possible, of our Pacific possessions.

"If there is any thing in the message of the President, that any lover of our country's honor can regret, it is the evidence of the numerous offers made by our government to run the lines west of the Rocky Mountains at the 49th degree of parallel. But let us rejoice that the last offer of that kind has been made—that all such propositions are withdrawn, never to be again proposed.—"The whole of Oregon or none," and if the British desire it, as has been well remarked here this evening by the gentleman in the chair, let them come and take it, sold or like—if they are able!

"When the rights of our nation are assailed, it is not for us to sit down in cold calculation

of the cost and consequences, but to estimate the necessary means of a successful defence; and let the worst come, we have a sure guarantee in the prudent yet energetic action of the President, in his preparation for the defence of our Texas frontier, during the past summer, that we have a commander-in-chief fit for any emergency."

D. A. Robertson, Esq., from the committee on resolutions, offered the following, for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the able and patriotic message of President Polk, merits the warm and enthusiastic approbation of every American citizen; and that his course in relation to Texas and Oregon; his fearless and patriotic avowal of American sentiment, relative to the interference of European powers in the affairs of this republic, its territorial and national rights, and the peaceful progress of its free institutions, and his wise precautions for the protection of Texas is worthy an Andrew Jackson, and give full assurance that he is eminently qualified to preside over the destinies of this republic in any emergency.

Resolved, That we respond with enthusiasm to the recommendation of the President, to take possession of Oregon, from California to the Russian territory, every acre of which belongs to the United States, and we trust and believe, that the whole American people will rally to the support of our patriotic Chief Magistrate, our rights in Oregon, and the honor and integrity of our soil, with an ardor that will terrify British arrogance, and teach the world that we are a free and mighty nation.

Resolved, That in recommending the creation of a "Constitutional Treasury," the President has exhibited his enlightened statesmanship and true regard for the spirit of the constitution—which never intended that the people should be kept in institutions not under their control, and that his views and recommendations in this respect, meet a hearty and cordial response from the democracy of Ohio: that we hail the recommendation with deep and abiding satisfaction, believing it will hasten the period of the entire and perpetual triumph of our principles over the spirit of legislation which creates banking institutions, which, in the language of the message, we hold to be pregnant with casualties and excesses, revisions, suspensions, defalcations, over issues, ever-trading and an inordinant desire for gain.

Resolved, That the pre-emptions and graduations, recommended by the President, to protect the hardy and brave pioneers of the West, from the rapacity of the grasping speculator and banker, merit the ardent gratitude of every patriotic citizen of the West.

Resolved, That in the President's recommendations for the modification of the existing tariff, we recognize the sound, democratic doctrine of equal rights of all—special privileges to none; and that we recommend to every member of the democratic party, be he a private citizen or a legislator, the adoption of the following sentiments, from the President's message, as the standard of his political action:

"The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favors and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that if administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded in injustice and oppression."

Resolved, That the message of President Polk—one of the first fruits of a glorious democratic victory—affords another striking illustration of the truth that, the only hope for the permanent success of the democratic party, consists in a rigid adherence to sound democratic principles, relying on their moral force and beauty, and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, for victory. As democrats, we adopt political principles after mature deliberation, and a thorough conviction of their justice; and when so adopted we NEVER ABANDON THEM.

Mr. McMakin, of Hamilton, moved that the resolutions be adopted en masse.

Mr. J. M. Gaylord, of Morgan county moved to strike from the third resolution, the word "acre," and insert inch; the amendment was agreed to.

The resolutions, as amended, were then unanimously adopted.

(Here the Hon. Mr. Newman, of Richland, very eloquently addressed the meeting to some length, which we omit for want of space.)

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Martin, and adopted:

Resolved, That the whig party, in their opposition to the annexation of Texas, and the extension of our laws and institutions over the whole of Oregon—our own country—exhibit their perfect identity with the old federal party, who opposed the purchase of Louisiana, and proposed to barter the navigation of the great Mississippi, for the codfisheries of the north, and more recently gave away a part of the state of Maine, to gratify the rapacity of England, and her minister, Lord Ashburton; and believing, as all do, that the smaller the country, the easier it is consolidated, we are forced to believe, that their anxiety for consolidation, is one of the

principal reasons of their opposition to these truly American measures.

A. P. Stone, Esq., being called upon to address the meeting, arose and said:

Mr. President, I should be happy to say something upon this all absorbing and truly American question, but, sir, as it is now late in the evening, I must decline for the present, hoping that some other occasion may present itself, when I shall be pleased to say something in favor of the successful termination of these great measures.

Mr. Gaylord, of Morgan county, moved that the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the officers thereof, and that the democratic papers of Ohio, and also the Washington Union, be requested to publish them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES H. EWING, Pres't.

A. P. Edgerton, } Vice Presidents.

Amos E. Wood, } Sec'y.

Matthias Martin, } Sec'y.

Clement L. Vallandigham, } Sec'y.

We voted for Marcus Morron, for Governor, during fourteen or fifteen years, in succession, we believe. While we were editor of the democratic paper in Lowell, we also defended him, year after year, against the attacks of the whig press; and were always able to refer with pride and pleasure, to his spotless character, his great abilities, and his uniform and unflinching democracy. In fact, such was his character, that he always outran his party. Our opinion of his private worth and public integrity, has undergone no change, by the charges made against him by political foes or professed friends; and sorry should we be, if an attempt should be seriously made, from any responsible quarter, to defeat his confirmation, as Collector of the Port of Boston and Charlestown.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ASKING FOR WORK.—To me—speaking from my heart, and recording a deliberate opinion on a material that, fail as it is, will long outlast my own fabric—there is something deeply affecting in the spectacle of a young man, in the prime of life and vigor, offering himself as a voluntary slave in the labor-market, without a purchaser—eagerly proffering to barter the free use of his body, the day-long exertion of his strength, the wear and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, for the common necessities of life—earnestly craving for bread on the penal condition prescribed by his Creator, and in vain—in vain! Well for those who enjoy each blessing of earth, that there are volunteers to work out the curse! Well for the drones of the social hive, that there are bees of so industrious a turn, willing, for an infinite small share of the honey, to undertake the labor of its fabrication.—Thomas Hood.

CIRCASSIAN CHIVALRY.

I would yet observe, that to all their chivalrous qualities the Tcherkassians yet add a very high regard—I should say veneration—for women. A female Tcherkassian is often exchanged for a prisoner of high rank—perhaps a General in the Russian service.—Never are the Tcherkassians known to have insulted Russian women; and the war was carried on on their part if not with a Christian, at least with a high chivalrous bearing, which shrank from butchery for the mere purpose of satisfying a thirst for blood, until the brutality of the Russians, had grossly violated the sanctity of their domestic hearth, and transformed their houses into styes for the gratification of their bestiality. Since that period the Tcherkassians rarely give quarter; though they have been too noble a race to practice retaliation.—New's Gaz.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—We gather the following statistics with reference to West Point Academy, from a letter dated at that place and published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"The whole number of Cadets admitted to the Academy to Jan. 1, 1844, was 2,342 Graduated, ..... 1,231

The graduates are thus disposed of—

Killed in battle, ..... 11

Died in service, ..... 137

Died in service, ..... 537

Resigned more than a year from graduating, ..... 323

Resigned within a year, ..... 61

D. claimed, ..... 6

Disbanded or dismissed, ..... 33

The whole number of army officers is 716

The number of those who were cadets, 512; so that only 174 now remain who were appointed from civil life."

The foregoing was furnished for publication, it appears, by a warm friend of the Academy. It shows that less than one half of the Cadets admitted to the Academy, have graduated there, but the cause of so many resignations prior to graduation, is not stated. Some resign in consequence of incapacity, some from too great indolence to perform the required intellectual and physical labor, and some to avoid being entered on the army roll. Since the foundation of that Academy only 1231 cadets have graduated there, and of those 1231, 399 have resigned and 33 been dismissed from Government service. The number now in service is only 587, and of the whole 2942 cadets admitted into West Point, only 714, or less than one-fourth, have discharged their duty to the country; the remaining 2228 having resigned or been dismissed. The cost of educating a Lieutenant for the U. S. Army, we

venture to assert, has been greater generally than the amount of money paid to any officer of the Government for his yearly services, except the President of the United States. Reform is certainly demanded, and unless it can be so radical as to remove existing evils and abuses, we trust that West Point Academy will be abandoned by the Federal Government. The charity of the country is poorly bestowed, when only one out of every four of its recipients, enters upon the service for which he is educated.—Missouri Reporter.

Hon. Wm. Medill.—The Pennsylvania, in speaking of Mr. Medill's appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

Of Mr. Medill, whose appointment as the chief of the Indian Bureau we noticed yesterday, we would say a word. Of all the good appointments Mr. Polk has made and the good men good and democrats he has brought to Washington, Mr. Medill is among the best—honest to the bottom, of his heart—honorable in the very best and strongest sense of the word—cool, reflecting and sagacious, infirming opinions, steady and determined in carrying them into effect. He has trodden through life in the straight path himself, and all who have anything to do with his department will have to pursue one as straight. Mr. Medill is still but a young man, yet in Congress among the great men of the country, as one of the Representatives of Ohio he won for himself a name. It is but a few years since he was teaching school in little Delaware. Such is the destiny of worth, talents, and industry in this country.

THE CHILD AND THE ECHO.—Little Charles knew nothing of an echo. Once, as he was playing by himself in a field, he cried out, "Ho! Ho!" And immediately a voice from a little wood close by repeated, "Ho! Ho!"

Being surprised at this, he called out, "Who are you?" The same answer was, "Who are you?" On this he cried out, "You're a stupid fellow!"—and "Stupid fellow!" was of course the answer.

At this Charles being much displeased, began to call all the abusive names he could think of, and these same expressions all seemed to come back to him, "I never met with such insolence," he muttered, "but I'll revenge myself," and he ran up and down among the trees, trying to find out the supposed offender, but he could see nobody.

Vexed and disappointed, he hastened home and told his mother that a bad boy had hid himself in the wood, and called all sorts of names. His mother smiled and shook her head.

"Now you have betrayed and complained of yourself, Charles; for you must know you heard nothing but your own words repeated. As you have often seen your own face reflected in the water, so have you now heard your own voice echoed. Had you called kind words, kind words would have returned to you; and I may also observe, it is generally the case, that the behavior we meet with from others, is but an echo of our own. If we are friendly in our manners, people are disposed to be kind to us; but if we are rude and uncivil, we cannot expect better treatment ourselves."

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

Hon. I. S. Pennybacker, of the "Tenth legion," was elected United States Senator, by the Virginia Legislature, on Wednesday last. The vote stood as follows: I. S. Pennybacker, 110; W. C. Rives, 40.—U. S. Journal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. We regret to learn from the returns received from this State, that Mr. Woodbury, the Democratic candidate for Representative to Congress has been again defeated.

Majority against Woodbury, in 129 towns 2,758.—U. S. Journal.

ADVICE.—We have a piece of sensible advice to give. Take heed to it, one and all. It has doubtless been rung in your ears a thousand times but you are careless as ever. O that we could pound it into your hearts. It is this: SHUT THE DOOR.

The annual report of the Auditor of the State of Ohio for 1845, shows an increase in the value of the taxable property of the State, since 1844, of \$2,517,863, an amount equal to one third of the public debt.

STRANGE. There are, we understand, in Washington 722 officers of the General Government, of which number, 322 are Democrats, and 400 are opponents. What a prospective Administration we have!

We learn that Gideon Welles, Esq., of Connecticut, has been appointed, Third Assistant Post Master General, in place of Dr. N. M. Miller.—U. S. Journal.

WHO SHALL BOW FIRST?—In England the fashionable world, it is believed, are governed by the following maxims:

"It is a mark of high breeding not to speak to a lady in the street, until you perceive she has noticed you, by an inclination of the head."

"If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street, it is her part to notice you first, unless intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first, she may not choose to acknowledge you, and there is no remedy; but if she bow to you, you as a gentleman, can not cut her."

## OHIO LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 6th, 1845.

Mr. Coombs offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the standing committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws on the subject of prosecuting attorneys, as to abolish the present system, and provide for the appointment of one prosecuting attorney for each Judicial Circuit.

Resolved, That said committee also inquire into the expediency of creating, by law, the office of Attorney General for the State.

Mr. Ewing moved to strike out the second resolution. He did not believe in the multiplication of offices.

Mr. Kelley was in favor of creating the office of Attorney General. He was as much opposed as any one to the unnecessary multiplication of officers, but he believed that the appointment of an Attorney General was necessary.

Mr. Ewing could not entertain the idea that there was necessity for the creation of new officers. If the new bank law had made such a measure necessary, it was another evidence of its evil influence.

Mr. Uter was opposed to the first resolution. He also believed that there was officers enough in the State now. The democratic party passed laws restraining and regulating the banks, which would render the creation of additional officers unnecessary; but he understood that, by the operation of the present law, those laws were not now in existence.

Mr. Edgerton was opposed to the first resolution, since it was in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of government, which secured to the people the right of electing their own officers. The tendency of this resolution was to take from that power—power that was constantly leaving the hands of the many, and concentrating into the hands of the few. He was in favor of the election of all officers by the people. He should oppose this measure at its first inception.

Mr. Coombs explained, that this was but a resolution of inquiry, but that he intended soon to introduce a bill to take from the people the election of Prosecuting Attorneys. He contended that the present system was more expensive than if the Prosecuting Attorneys were appointed in districts; besides, there were many Prosecuting Attorneys, whom he knew, that were totally incompetent to discharge the duties of their office.

Mr. Edgerton rejoined, that the people had as good a right to elect their Prosecuting Attorneys as to elect their Governor. He was opposed to the appointing power. The appointing power, was in the hands of the people, and it should not be taken from them; but it was the principle of the whig party to take power from the people.

Mr. Ewing moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution; which motion was lost—yeas 11, nays 24.

The resolution was then passed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, December 6, 1845.

BILLS READ THE SECOND TIME. To provide for the election of the Board of Public Works by the qualified voters of this State, and to amend an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, and to revive the Board of Public Works," passed March 5, 1839, and the several acts supplemental and amendatory thereto, and for the better regulation of those having in charge the Public Works of this State.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. By Mr. Tipton, from citizens of Richland county, praying that the act granting licenses for selling liquors and regulating taverns, be so amended as to require application for license to obtain a petition of a majority of the legal voters of the township, corporation or ward, in which he resides, setting forth his qualifications, &c.

By the Speaker, from the President of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, for the restoration of the privilege of issuing bank notes for circulation, which had expired from limitation.

The Speaker presented a communication from A. H. Lewis, Esq., Clerk of the House, stating that he had entered into an arrangement, temporarily, with Mr. Scott, proprietor of the State Journal, for the execution of the House printing, at 35 cents per thousand of composition, (plain matter) and 40 cents per token of press work.

Mr. Reemelin inquired if the Clerk had invited proposals from any other who may have wished to compete for said printing? and was answered in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Harvey.

Said communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Olds, on leave, introduced a bill providing for the qualified voters of Ohio, at their next, annual election, to vote for or against an amendment of the constitution.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES. Mr. Perkins, from the standing committee on Agriculture, reported a bill providing the means of obtaining accurate statistical information relative to the condition and growth of the commercial, financial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the people of Ohio; which was read the first time.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 8, 1845.

BILLS READ THE SECOND TIME, AND MADE THE ORDER OF THE DAY FOR THIS DAY.

Recommending the qualified voters of Ohio, at their next annual election, to vote for or against a convention to amend the constitution.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Ridgway, the memorial of the State Agricultural Convention, held in Columbus on the 25th and 26th days of June last, relative to the passage of a law for the encouragement of Agriculture.

By Mr. Thomas, from 206 citizens of Duchouquet township, Allen county, for the erection of the new county of Auglaize.

On motion of Mr. Noll.

The annual message of the Governor was taken up, and the several parts thereof referred to the appropriate standing committees.

Mr. Reemelin said he could not let this opportunity pass—the last he should probably have—without adverting to the assertion contained in the message of his excellency, that the credit system was identified with civilization. I am, said Mr. R., greatly surprised that the Governor should advocate such an anomaly. I know that the idea intended to be conveyed, is, that despotism and hard money go hand in hand; yet a single glance at the operations of the two systems, even in Europe, will show most conclusively,